

- 1) DOS is a
(a) Software (b) Hardware (c) Application (d) None
- 2) The DOS command for creating a new subdirectory is
(a) MKDIR (b) RMDIR (c) CHDIR (d) None
- 3) System software can be sub divided into
(a) Service (b) OS (c) Translator (d) All
- 4) Clearing the screen
(a) CLS (b) DEL (c) MKDIR (d) RMDIR
- 5) Finding the DOS version
(a) DIR (b) VER (c) REN (d) TYPE
- 6) Multi user operating and Muti Tasking operating system
(a) Windows (b) Windows NT (c) UNIX (d) Macintosh
- 7) REN command
(a) Displaying a directory (b) Deleting a file
(c) Renaming a file (d) Displaying a file
- 8) Application software can be subdivided into
(a) Business (b) Entertainment (c) Education (d) All
- 9) GUI stands for
(a) Grand user interface (b) Graphic user interface
(c) Graphic Unprime interface (d) None
- 10) Which of the following is not an example of application software?
(a) MS-Word (b) MS-Excel (c) Windows (d) Lotus 123
- 11) Which of the following is not an example of system software?
(a) MS-Word (b) OS (c) Translator (d) Drivers
- 12) The system software is used to control the
(a) Software (b) Hardware (c) Both a & b (d) Freeware
- 13) Operating system is a software
(a) System (b) Application (c) Shareware (d) None
- 14) Set of programs that coordinate the computers software and hardware is called
(a) Operating system (b) Application software (c) Flowchart (d) All
- 15) Example of command line interface is the command prompt provided by
(a) Windows (b) Linux (c) Ms-Dos (d) None
- 16) "It reduces the size of stored text files." The statement is true for which of the following choices.
(a) Translator (b) Norton's editor (c) Data compression (d) Library
- 17) The interface provided by a matrix of row and column for manipulate with numeric data is called
(a) Spread sheet (b) Word processor (c) Database (d) Graphic
- 18) UNIX is a
(a) Operating system (b) Application software (c) Hardware (d) Firmware
- 19) DOS is a user operating system
(a) Multi (b) Single (c) Multi tasking (d) Both a & c
- 20) Which of the following operating system does not provide networking features?
(a) Windows (b) DOS (c) UNIX (d) None
- 21) Which of the following does not contains instructions in machine language?
(a) Batch file (b) Text file (c) Executable file (d) Both a & b

- 22) NT stands for
(a) Number techniques (b) New technology (c) New transistor (d) None
- 23) Which DOS command is used to delete one or more specified file from the disk?
(a) DELTREE (b) CHDIR (c) DEL (d) RM
- 24) Which software controls basic I/O device?
(a) Device driver (b) Anti virus (c) Business software (d) OS
- 25) Which is most user friendly OS?
(a) DOS (b) UNIX (c) GUI (d) None
- 26) Which of the following file contains DOS internal command
(a) Batch file (b) Command file (c) Executable file (d) Both a & c
- 27) How many types of DOS commands are there?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 28) UNIX operating system is developed in language
(a) Pascal (b) C (c) COBOL (d) Java
- 29) Disk operating system are named because of the fact that they
(a) Perform operations on disks on (b) Reside on disks
(c) Need 1.4 MB disk (d) User friendly
- 30) Floppy disk drive is recognized by
(a) C:\ (b) D:\ (c) A:\ (d) F:\
- 31) The special files of DOS are
(a) COM (b) Exe (c) Bat (d) All
- 32) If A:\My is written on DOS prompt it means
(a) File name My and drive is A (b) The syntax is not valid
(c) File name is A (d) This file is batch file
- 33) C:\bin\your.bat means
(a) The statement is invalid (b) Your file is batch file
(c) C drive has command file (d) This is an executable file
- 34) Which of the following DOS command is used to change from current directory to the root of the drive?
(a) CD Root (b) CD\ (c) CD.. (d) Both b & c
- 35) Which of the following DOS command is used to make a new directory?
(a) CHDIR (b) MKDIR (c) MD (d) both b & c
- 36) Which of the following command is used to delete a directory?
(a) CHDIR (b) MKDIR (c) RMDIR (d) DEL
- 37) How many wildcards are used in DOS?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 38) Dir can have which of the following parameters
(a) Date (b) Time (c) Drive (d) Volume
- 39) Prompt \$t means
(a) Invalid command (b) Prompt and task
(c) Time will appear (d) Prompt with difference
- 40) To view all files in the current directory that has names containing the characters "ab" and having extension "exe" the command is written as
(a) DIR ab.exe (b) DIR ab*.exe (c) DIR *ab.exe (d) DIR *ab*.exe
- 41) Which command is used to copy one or more files and subdirectories in a directory?
(a) COPY (b) XCOPY (c) DISKCOPY (d) CLS

- 42) Which command is used to delete all files and subdirectories in a directory?
 (a) DELTREE (b) RD (c) DELETE (d) MD
- 43) Which command is used in DOS to display the volume label and serial number if they exist?
 (a) VOL (b) BACKUP (c) VER (d) TYPE
- 44) The command DIR???.* displays files that have
 (a) Filenames with three characters and have extension of single character
 (b) Filenames with maximum three characters and having any extensions
 (c) Filenames that must have three characters names and having any extensions.
 (d) Both a & c
- 45) Which of the following command is used to set or reset attribute of files?
 (a) DIR (b) XCOPY (c) ATTRIB (d) DISCOPY
- 46) The general syntax of DATE command is DATE [mm-dd-yy] in which the value of mm may be
 (a) 1 to 12 (b) 1 to 31 (c) 80 to 99 (d) 1980 to 2099
- 47) Which of the following command is used to see the volume label and serial number of disk
 (a) VOL (b) VER (c) CHKDISK (d) TYPE
- 48) How many characters can be used to assign a volume label of a disk?
 (a) 11 (b) 111 (c) 256 (d) 110
- 49) Which of the following command is used to check errors on the disk and to fix these errors?
 (a) XCOPY (b) VER (c) CHKDSK (d) None
- 50) Which of the following command is used to display the directory structure of a drive or path?
 (a) DELTREE (b) TREE (c) CHKDSK (d) DIR

ANSWER KEY

1	A	11	A	21	B	31	D	41	B
2	A	12	C	22	B	32	A	42	A
3	D	13	A	23	A	33	B	43	A
4	A	14	A	24	A	34	D	44	B
5	B	15	C	25	C	35	D	45	C
6	A	16	C	26	D	36	D	46	A
7	C	17	A	27	A	37	A	47	A
8	D	18	A	28	B	38	C	48	C
9	D	19	B	29	A	39	C	49	C
10	C	20	B	30	C	40	D	50	B

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1: What is Computer Software?

COMPUTER SOFTWARE

A sequence of (or set of) instructions given to the computer to do specific task is called computer program. Software is a single or collection of computer programs that perform a particular task.

Q2: What is Application software?

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

Software developed to solve a specific problem of a user is called application software.

Q3: What is System software?

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Software which is used to control or monitor the operations of a computer system is called system software.

Q4: What is Operating System?

OPERATING SYSTEM

A set of programs running on a computer system that provide an environment to execute other application programs and to use the computer by user efficiently.

Q5: WHAT is Disk Operating System (DOS)?

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM (DOS)

DOS is a single user operating system and has been very popular on microcomputer up to mid 1990s. It was developed by Microsoft for IBM (Internal Business Machines). DOS resides on disk and is loaded into the RAM when computer is booted. It controls the overall functioning of the computer.

Q6: WHAT are Batch Files?

BATCH FILES

A batch file contains one or more commands (or program file name having extension COM or EXE). The extension of batch file is BAT. The name of the batch file acts as a command for the DOS.

Q7: What is Command File?

COMMAND FILE

Command file contains the DOS commands. Its extension is COM. The command file of DOS is "command.com", which contains internal commands of DOS. This file is the part of DOS and is loaded into the RAM during the booting process.

Q8: What is Executable File?

EXECUTABLE FILE

The executable file contains instructions in machine language. The extension of executable file is EXE. It is executed on the computer when its name is entered at DOS prompt. Usually every application program has an executable file to execute the program. For example WP.EXE is an executable file of Word Perfect program.

Q9: What are command switches?

COMMAND SWITCHES

The switches indicate how the command is to be carried out. These are given by using switch specified followed by a slash (/). The switch specified usually consists of a single letter or a number.

Q10: What are Internal Commands?**Internal Commands**

The internal commands are the part of "command.com" file of DOS. When the computer is switched on, the "command.com" file is automatically loaded into the RAM during the booting process. These commands are available from RAM and are directly sent to the CPU. It is because these are known as internal commands.

Q11: What are External Commands?**EXTERNAL COMMANDS**

DOS also has some commands that are stored on *V disk with their own filenames. These are transferred from disk into memory to execute them. These are known as external commands. The file name extension of external commands is COM or EXE.

Q12: What is DIR Command?**DIR COMMAND**

This command is used to display the list of files and subdirectories of the current directory or specified directory.

Q13: What is COPY Command?**COPY COMMAND**

This command is used to make copies of existing files. The files can be copied from one directory or drive to another. This command can also be used to combine multiple files into a single file.

Q14: What is TYPE Command?**TYPE COMMAND**

This command is used to display the contents of the text file on the screen. The original file is not modified when you use this command.

Q15: What is PROMPT Command?**PROMPT COMMAND**

PROMPT command is used to change the appearance of the command Prompt. A text message can also be used as command Prompt.

Q16: What is PATH Command?**PATH COMMAND**

This command is used to give a path to DOS as a list of directories and drives. The given path is loaded into the RAM. The given path is used by DOS to search the programs and then to load into the RAM.

Q17: What is FORMAT Command?**FORMAT COMMAND**

FORMAT command is used to prepare a new disk for use. The new disk must be formatted for use. The FORMAT command also creates a new root directory and file-allocation table (FAT) on the disk and deletes all data on disk. It also checks the disk for bad areas.

Q18: What is XCOPY Command?**XCOPY COMMAND**

"Xcopy is an external command. It is used to copy directories, their subdirectories and their files (except hidden and system files). It is useful than COPY command, because COPY command cannot be used for copying subdirectory.

Q19: What is DELTREE Command?

DELTREE COMMAND

This command is used to delete a directory including all its files and subdirectories. You can also delete specified files with DELTREE command. We know that RD command does not delete a non-empty directory. The DELTREE command deletes a directory and all the files and subdirectories that are in it.

Q20: What is CHKDSK Command?

CHKDSK COMMAND

This command is used to check the status of a disk. This command displays the total disk space, free space, occupied space etc. as well as the total and available amount of RAM. This command can also be used to fix the errors on the disk if any and to see if a certain file has any errors or is stored in contiguous blocks on the disk or not.

Q21: What is the difference between Dos and windows?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DOS AND WINDOWS

	DOS	Windows
1.	It provides command-line interface.	It provides graphical user-interface.
2.	It is single-tasking operating system.	It is multi-tasking operating system.
3.	It is not easy to use.	It is easy to use.
4.	It does not provide networking features	It provides networking features.

LONG QUESTIONS

Q. 1 Describe the types of DOS commands.

Types Of DOS Commands

There are two types of DOS commands. These are:

- (i) Internal Commands
- (ii) External commands.

(i) Internal Commands

The internal commands are the part of "command.com" file of DOS. When the computer is switched on, the "command.com" file is automatically loaded into the RAM during the booting process. These commands are available from RAM and are directly sent to the CPU. It is because these are known as internal commands. These commands have no filename and these are the part of "command.com" file. Some of internal commands are: CLS, D T, TIME, DIR, COPY, DEL, REN etc.

(ii) External Commands

DOS also has some commands that are stored on the disk with their own filenames. These are transferred from disk into memory to execute them. These are known as external commands. The file name extension of external command is COM or EXE. These commands can be used if you have on your disk but internal commands are available if computer is on. Some of the external commands are: FORMAT, CHKDSK, DELTREE, XCOPY, ATTRIB etc.

Q2: What are parameters and switches?**Parameters**

After the command name, the parameters are given if required. Parameters indicate items that the command should operate on. Some commands have no parameters but some commands require one or more parameters. The parameters are given separated by spaces. In some commands, the use of parameter is optional.

For example, to delete a file, the command is written as with its parameter.

DEL filename

Where DEL is the name of command and filename represents parameter, i.e. filename that is to be deleted.

Similarly to rename a file "abc.txt" with new name "temp.txt", the command is written as;

REN abc.txt temp.txt

Where "REN" is the name of command and "abc.txt" & "temp.txt" are two parameters.

ii) Switches

The switches indicate how the command is to be carried out. These are given by using switch specified followed by a slash (/). The switch specified usually consists of a single letter or a number.

For example, suppose you want to view the contents of a directory contains large number of files. To view these files page wise, you have to use a j switch such as:

DIR/P

Where "DIR" is the name of command and /P" is a switch used to view file page wise on screen.

A command may have more than one switches. More than one switches can be applied at a time with the command. The use of switches is optional.

Q3: What are command, Batch and Executable file?

There are three important files in DOS which are executable and are used for different purposes. These files are:

- (i) Batch files
- (ii) Command file
- (iii) Executable files

(i) Batch Files

A batch file contains one or more commands (or program filenames). The extension of batch file is BAT. The name of the batch file acts as a command for the DOS. When the name of batch file is entered at the DOS prompt, the commands in it are executed one after the other. If the name of batch file is given as "autoexec.bat" and placed on the root of system disk, it automatically executed immediately after completing the boot process of the computer.

(ii) Command File

Command file contains the DOS commands. Its extension is COM. The command file of DOS is "command.com", which contains internal commands of DOS. This file is the part of DOS and is loaded into the RAM during the booting process.

(iii) Executable File

The executable file contains instructions in machine language. The extension of executable file is EXE. It is executed on the computer when its name is entered at DOS prompt. Usually every application program has an executable file to execute it on the computer. For example WP.EXE is an executable file of Word Perfect program.

Q4: Describe the DIR command by using wildcards using wildcard with DIR

Wildcards can be used with DIR command to search and display specific file. There are two wildcards. These are: * and ?. The purposes of these characters are:

- (i) '*' is used to denote any number of characters, (ii) '?' is used to denote exactly a single character.

DIR Using Wildcard '*'

1. To show all those files in the current directory having extension EXE the command is written as:

DIR *.EXE

2. To show all those files in the current directory starting with "car", and having extension "EXE". The command is written as:

DIR car*.EXE

3. To view all those files in the "Test" directory at root of C: that start with "xy" and having any extension, the command is written as:

DIR C:\Test\xy*.*

4. To view all files in the present working directory having name containing the characters "AD" and having the character 'X' in its extension, the command is written as:

DIR *AD*.*X*

1. To view all those files in the current directory that have name ending with character 'x', and have any extension, the command is written as:

DIR *X.*

DIR Using Wildcard '?'

1. To view all those files having maximum file length of 5 characters and extension "exe", the command is written as:

DIR ?????.EXE

2. To view all those files in the current directory having maximum file length of 6 characters and starting with "ch" and also have file extension "BAS".

DIR ch?????.BAS

3. To view all those files in the "BASIC" directory of drive C: having single character as file name and maximum three characters as file extension.

DIR C:\Basic\?.???

DIR Using both ? and * Wildcards

1. To view all those files in the current directory having maximum four characters and any file extension.

DIR ????.*

2. To view all those files in current directory having a character B in fourth position of file name and having extension TXT, the DIR command is written as:

DIR ???B*.TXT

3. To view all those files in current directory having a character B as fourth last character of the file name and having any extension, the DIR command is written as:

DIR *B???.*

EXERCISE**1. Describe****a. System Software****b. Application Software****COMPUTER SOFTWARE:**

A Set of instructions to solve a problem or to control the hardware of a computer is called software. There are two types of software

1. System software
2. Application software

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

System software refers to the program that is responsible for controlling and managing the actual operations of the computer hardware and application software. Without system software the computer cannot be booted. System software consists of an operating system.

Properties of Application Software:

1. These software are designed to control the operations of computer system.
2. Basic purpose to create these software is to help human beings in the use of the computer systems and to control the hardware resources of the computer.
3. These software also provide an interface to the user of the computer to communicate with it.
4. These software directly interact with hardware of the computer and indirectly with the user of the computer.
5. These software are designed by manufacturer of the computer and by highly professional computer programmers.

Examples Of System Software

These are the examples of System Software:

- Operating Systems
- Hardware Drivers
- Disk Drivers

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

"The software that are designed to solve specific problems of the user of computer and provide the facility to create new software are called Application Software."

Properties of Application Software:

- System Software cannot solve a specific problem of the user of computer. Application Software are designed especially to solve the problems of the user of the computer.
- These software are for specific purposes.
- Traditionally, application packages were limited to the general-purpose functions inventory control, and payroll.
- These software directly interact with the user of computer and indirectly with System Software or hardware of the computer.
- These software are stored in computer's semi permanent memory that is Hard Disk.

What is the difference between .com and .exe programs?

Com Programs

These programs have extension COM. The command file of DOS "command.com" is an example of com program. It contains internal commands of DOS.

Exe Programs

These programs contains instructions in machine language. The extension of these program files is EXE. Usually every application program has an executable file to execute the program. For example WP.EXE is an executable file of Word Perfect program.

8. What is a directory, a volume label, and drive name?

Directory

A directory is a cabinet that holds the files. The files are organize into directories. By default, each drive has a root directory. You can create many directories into the root of a drive and each director)' may further be divided in subdirectories and so on. A directory in which you are currently working is called present working directory (or current directory).

Volume Label

Each disk is given a label for the identification of disk. It is called volume label. In DOS, maximum 11 characters can be given for volume label.

Drive Name

Each drive is given a unique name by operating system. For example, names assigned to floppy drives are A: & B: and hard disk drive is assigned letter C:

9. How do you launch the command processor under Windows XP?

To launch the command processor under Windows XP, follow these steps.

- Click Start button
- Select Programs option from Start menu
- Select Accessories and then select DOS prompt

10. Describe the following terms:

- (i) Path (ii) Parent directory (iii) subdirectory

Path

It is a hierarchy of directories, each preceded by a \ (back slash), from the Root directory of the disk (represented by the first \) to the directory containing the directory or file on which the command is to be executed, e.g. "C:\faculty\dep_ment\admin".

Parent Directory

It is upward directory of current directory.

Subdirectory

It is a child directory, which creates under the main directory or parent directory.

11. How do you

- (i) List all text files in subdirectory B:\reports\
- (ii) List all files with name accounts under directory A:
 - i) DIR B:\Reports*.txt
 - ii) DIR A:\accounts,*

12. Suppose you are working in directory "C:\Test" directory. How would you perform the following:

- (i) Create a new directory named user
- (ii) Change directory to C: by changing to parent directory twice
- (iii) Delete file name sample3.doc under the Test directory
- (iv) Remove the Test directory after deleting files sample2.txt and sample3.doc.

- a. C:\Test>MD user
 - b. CD..
 - c. Del C:\Test\sample3.doc
 - d. Del C:\Test\sample?.* RD C:\Test
13. Write DOS commands:
 - (i) To view current date
 - (ii) Change date to new date 2004-06-25.
 - (iii) Change date back to 2004-06-16 in one statement.
 - i) Date
 - ii) Date 25-06-2004
 - iii) Date 16-06-2004
14. Take listing of:
 - (a) all files under Test directory when you are under C:\
 - (b) list all files of name sample under the Test directory and
 - (c) listing of all files of extension .doc under the Test directory.
 - a) C:\>DIR C:\Test*.*
 - b) C:\>DIR C:\Test\sample.*
 - c) C:\>DIR C:\Test*.doc
15. Write DOS commands of Erase.
 - (i) Sample.doc file under C:
 - (ii) Sample4.doc file under Test directory
 - (iii) All files under Test directory.
 - i) C:\>Del C:\sample.doc
 - ii) C:\>Del C:\Test\sample4.doc
 - iii) C:\>Del C:\Test*.*
1. Make testdirectory2 under subdirectory test directory when you are under C:\.

C:\> MD C:\testdirectory\testdirectory2
17. Explain the following commands:
 - (i) Format
 - (ii) Exit
 - (iii) Find
 - (iv) Pause
 - (v) Print

FORMAT

A disk must be formatted for a particular operating system before it can be read from or written to by that operating system. FORMAT command creates a new root director} and file allocation table on the disk, it also destroys anything already on the disk.

EXIT

This command helps to exit from command processor window to back to windows desktop,

FIND

This command helps to locate file or files on different locations of the disk drive.

18. Change prompt to:

- (a) current time
- (b) version number
- (c) default drive
- (d) > character and
- (e) < character.

- a) Prompt \$T
- b) Prompt \$V
- c) Prompt \$N
- d) Prompt \$G
- e) Prompt \$L

Q19. Write down the procedure for writing autoexec.bat file.

ALTOEXEC.BAT is a batch file which is often found on the boot disk. DOS accesses this file in the last stage of booting (i.e. starting) your s>stem and executes each command it contains. To create the "autoexec.bat" file, use the following command at the command prompt:

COPY CON AUTOEXEC.BAT

Type commands which you want to run at startup of computer. Press F6 function key from the keyboard and press Enter to save autoexec.bat to the disk drive.

Q20. Explain sort and sys commands.

SORT

This command sorts a text file input to it into alphabetical order.

SYS

If you already have a formatted disk which you want to be able to use as a System (or Boot) disk, you can install the 3 essential system files MSDOS.SYS, IO.SYS AND COMMAND.COM to it using this command.

Example: Make the diskette in drive A a system disk by installing the system files on the hard disk to it.

SYS C: A:

Q21. Explain type, volume and xcopy commands.

TYPE

This command is used to displays the contents of a text file on the screen. The original file, is not modified when we use this command. The syntax of this command is as follows:

TYPE [DRIVE:][PATH][FILENAME]

If we display a binary file (e.g. executable files) using TYPE command we will see strange characters on the screen.

VOL

This command displays the disk volume label and serial number, if they exist. The general syntax of this command is as follows:

VOL [DRIVE:]

Example: VOL D:

XCOPY

This command is used to copy directories, their subdirectories, and files (except hidden and system files). We know that the copy command cannot be used for copying the subdirectories so XCOPY command is very useful. Also this command has some useful switches for taking backup of the data. This command is provided in the form of an executable file XCOPY.EXE. Example: **XCOPY C:*.* A:**

Q22. Practice all important DOS commands using Windows Command Window.

Q23. Practice all important internal DOS commands using Windows Command Window.

CD

To change subdirectory to "test", use the following command at the command prompt:

CD \TEST

To change directory to parent directory, use the following command:

CD.

To change subdirectory to root, use the following command:

To make subdirectory "test", use the following command at the command prompt:

MD TEST

To make subdirectory "test2" in the directory "test", use the following command:

MD \TEST\TEST2

RD

To REMOVE subdirectory "test", use the following command at the command prompt:

RD TEST

DIR

To see all files in subdirectory "test", use the following command:

DIR \TEST

To see all files with extension .exe, use the following command:

DIR *.EXE

To see all files with starting character "S" and extension .txt. use the following command:

DIR S*.TXT

To view all files in the present working directory, which have a four-character name you can use the following DOS command.

DIR ????.*

To view all files in the present working directory, which have a X as third character of the filename the following command can be used.

DIR ??X*.*

To copy the NOTE.TXT file from the present working directory to the directory C:\DATA you can use the following command.

COPY NOTE.TXT C:\DATA

To copy all files from C:\DATA\WORK. into the present working directory you can use the following command:

COPY C:\DATA\WORK*.*

To copy all files from the present working directory into the directory C:\DATA\BACKUP you can use the following command:

COPY *.* C:\DATA\BACKUP

To combine several files into one file, use the following command:

COPY FILE 1.TXT + FILE2.TXT TWO.TXT**DATE**

To change the current date, use the following command:

DATE 30-12-2005

TIME

To change the current time, use the following command:

TIME 12:30

TYPE

To display the contents of file to the screen, use the following command: **TYPE**

MYFILE.TXT

PROMPT

To include time, date, default drive in the command prompt, use the following command:

PROMPT \$TSDSN

Following are the switches of PROMPT command:

Symbol	Text	Symbol	Text	Symbol	Text
\$Q	=	\$S	\$	\$T	Current Time
\$D	Current Date	\$P	Current drive and path	\$V	DOS version number
\$N	Current drive	\$G	>	\$L	<
\$B	(Pipe)	\$_	Line Feed		

PATH

To specify the directories MS-DOS should search for executable files, use the following command:

PATH C:\TOOLS

To view the current path settings, use the following command: **PATH**

VOL

To display the disk volume label and serial number, use the following command:

VOL

VER

To view the version of MS-DOS, use the following command:

VER

Q24. Practice all important external DOS commands using Windows Command Window.

ATTRIB

To view the attributes of any file, use the following command:

ATTRIB MYFILE.TXT

To set the attribute of any file to read-only, use the following command:

ATTRIB +R MYFILE.TXT

To set the attributes of any file to hidden and system, use the following command:

ATTRIB +S +H MYFILE.TXT

To remove the read-only, hidden and system attributes from any file, use the following command:

ATTRIB -R -H -S MYFILE.TXT

To set all files in the current directory to read-only, use the following command:

ATTRIB +R *.*

Following are the switches of ATTRIB command:

Switch	Purpose
+R	Sets the read-only file attribute
^R	Clears the read-only file attribute
+A	Sets the archive file attribute
-A	Clears the archive file attribute
+S	Sets the files as a system file
-S	Clears the system file attribute
+H	Sets the file as a hidden file
-H	Clears the hidden file attribute

FORMAT

To format a new floppy disk in drive A, use the following command:

FORMAT A:

To perform a quick format on a previously formatted disk in drive A, use the following command:

FORMAT A: /Q

To format a floppy disk in drive A, with unconditional format, use the following command:

FORMAT A: /V

To format a floppy disk in drive A, and assign to it the volume label "DATA", use the following command:

FORMAT A: /V:DATA

DISKCOPY

Use the following command to copy the disk in drive A onto a disk in drive B:

DISKCOPY A: B:

EDIT

To edit a text file with an editor, use the following command:

EDIT MYFILE.TXT

SYS

To copy the MS-DOS system files and command interpreter from the disk in the current drive to a disk in drive A, type the following command:

SYS A:

DELTREE

To delete the TEMP directory on drive C including all files and subdirectories of the TEMP directory, enter the following at the command at the prompt:

DELTREE C:\TEMP

To delete the TEMP directory on drive C, and TEMPI directory on drive D, including all files and subdirectories of the TEMP and TEMPI directory, type the following at the command prompt:

DELTREE C:\TEMP D:\TEMPI

To delete all directories and files have T as the first name of their name you can use the following command:

DELTREE T*.***XCOPY**

To copy all the files and subdirectories (including any empty subdirectories) from the present working directory into disk in drive A, you can use the following command:

XCOPY *.* A:/S

CHKDSK

To check your drive C for errors or to find out how much data is stored on drive C and much space is still free, enter the following command on the command prompt: **CHKDSK C:**

TREE

To display the folder structure of a drive or path, use the following command:

TREE C:

Q25. Discuss in the class room the salient points of MS-DOS.

DOS is a single user operating system and has been very popular on microcomputers up to mid 1990s. DOS was designed by IBM (International Business Machines). DOS resides on disk and controls the overall functioning of the computer. It performs the following major tasks:

- Control input and output devices
- Execute user programs
- Manage system resources
- Provide user interface
- Memory management

DOS does not provide networking features. To connect a computer running on DOS, some third party networking software should be installed.

Q27

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	compiler, interpreter	2.	DOS
3	List files and directories page wise	4.	del *.exe
5.	DELTREE, DIR	6.	Disk Operating System
7.	Effective	8.	ATTRIB command
9.	DELTREE	10.	/u
11.	External		